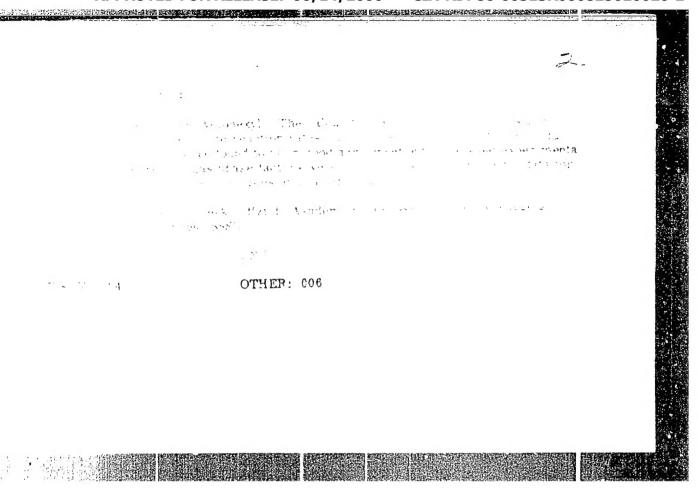
Figure Meniagov, Ye. T.: Kosarev, V.P.

Asymmetrial factors for some instance in the constant of the constant



No.	Useful form of experience explanation. Kozhobuv.prom. 5	no.4: (MIRA 16	:5)
	l. Predsedatel' Kiyevskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.  (Leather industry)	·	
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KOSAREV, V.S.; KOZYAR, L.A.; IPATOVA, Z.M.

New data on the canyon in the Maikop sediments in the northern part of Stavropol Territory. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:403-406 N \*65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted April 29, 1965.

BYCHKOV, I.P.; COSAPEV, V.S.

Bew geometry of drill grinding. Isobr. i rats. 3 no.5:13 My '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Grinding and polishing)

L 02405-67

ACC NR. AP6015502

(N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/000/012/0046/0048

AUTHOR: Lebedev, A. A. (Engineer, Colonel); Koserev, V. V. (Commander); Gaziyev, A. A. (Engineer, Lieutenant commander)

ORG: none

TITLE: How to simplify the development of course programs

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 12, 1965, 46-48

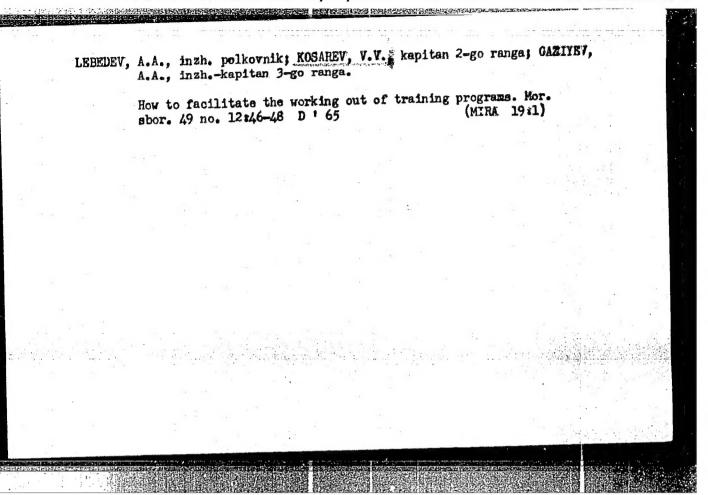
TOPIC TAGS: programmed teaching, learning mechanism, EDUCATION

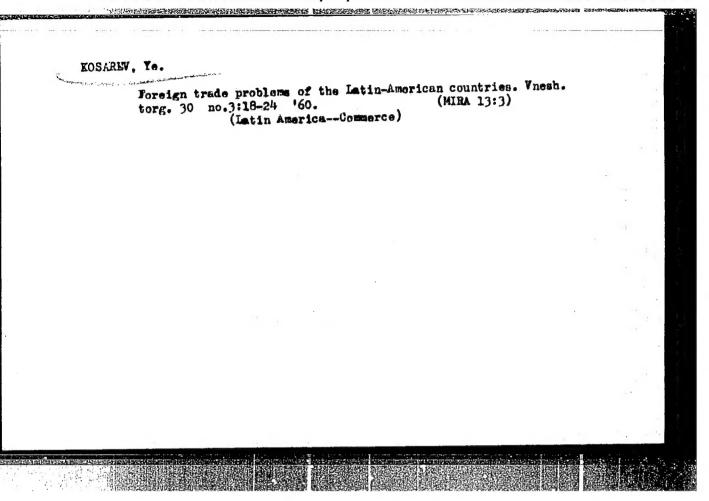
ABSTRACT: The use of linear and circular graphs in setting up course programs is discussed. A specific illustration in the development of a course of study on radio engineering equipment is given. The circular graph indicates the number of hours to be denoted to lectures, practical exercises and laboratory work for specialized and general courses within a given discipline. The linear graph indicates specific topics and states specifically what the student should know about a given topic. The authors conclude that with the aid of these graphs and diagrams, the course compiler can eliminate duplication of course material, more easily decide on the number of hours to be assigned to the study of various materials, choose the optimal sequence for presenting the material, and obtain a clear picture as to the actual volume of material to be studied. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

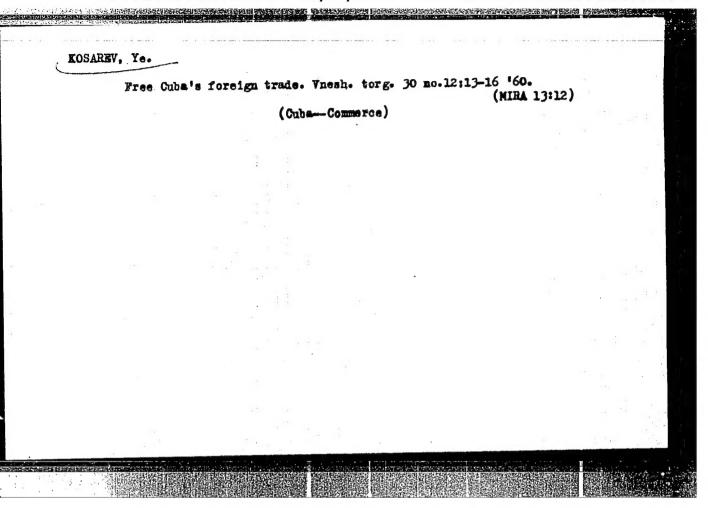
SUB CODE: 05/

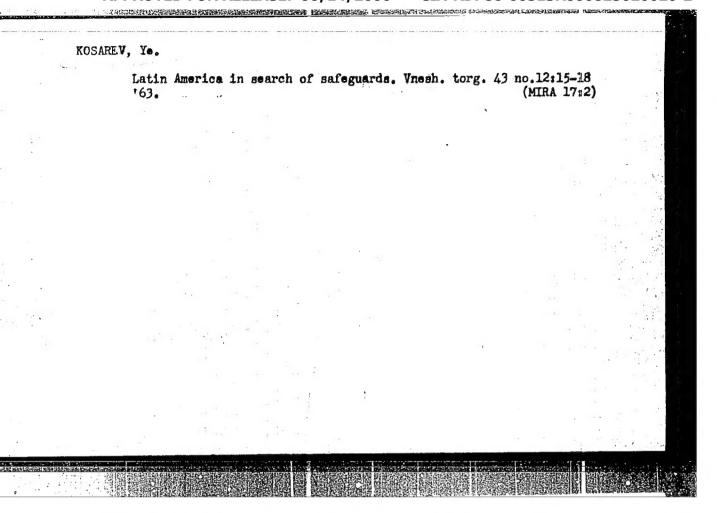
SUBM DATE: none

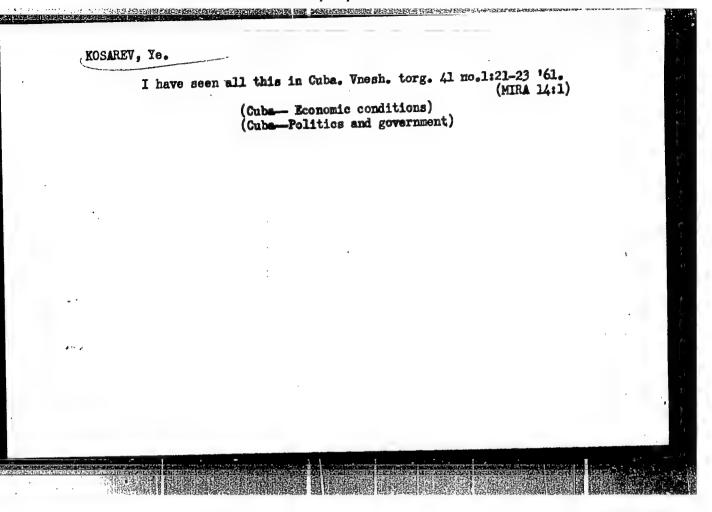
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KAPELINSKIY, Yu.M.; POLYAMIN, D.V.; MENZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; IVAHOV, I.D.;

SERGEYEV, Yu.A.; KOSTYUKHIN, D.I.; DUDUKIN, A.M.; IVAHOV, A.S.;

PINOGENOV, V.P.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I.; SOLODKIN. R.G.; DUSHEW'NIN, V.M.;

BOGDANOV, O.S.; SEBOVA, L.V.; GONGHAROV, A.N.; KARKHIN, G.I.;

LYUBSKIY, M.S.; PUCHIK, Ye.P.; SEROVA, L.V.; KAMENSKIY, M.M.;

SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; FEDOROV, B.A.; GERCHIKOVA, I.M.; KARAVATEV, R.P.;

KARPOV, L.M.; SHIPOV, YU.P.; VLADIMIRSKIY, L.A.; KUTSENKOV, A.A.;

RYABININA, E.D.; AMAN'YEV, P.G.; ROGOV, V.V.; BELOSHAPKIN, D.K.;

SEYFUL'MULYUKOV, A.M.; PARFENOV, A.Ya.; SMIRHOV, V.P.; ALEKSEYEV,

A.F.; SHIL'DKRUT, V.A.; CHURAKOV, V.P.; BORISENKO, A.P.; ISUPOV, V.T.;

OHLOVA, M.V., red.; GORYUMOVA, V.P., red.; BELOSHAPKIN, D.K., red.;

GEORGIYEV, Ye.S., red.; KOSAREV, Ya.A., red.; KOSTYUKHIN, D.I., red.;

MAYOROV, B.V., red.; PANKIN, M.S., red.; PICHUGIN, B.M., red.;

POLYAMIN, D.V., red.; SOLODKIN, R.G., red.; UFINOV, I.S., red.;

EKHIN, P., red.; SMIRHOV, G., tekhn.red.

[Boonomy of capitalist countries in 1957] Kkonomika kapitalisticheskikh strah v 1957 godu. Pcd red. N.V.Orlova, IU.W.Kapelinskogo i V.P.Goriunova. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial no-ekon.lit-ry, 1958. 686 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon yunkturnyy institut.
(Economic conditions)

I. 21413-66 FBD/EVT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/ETA(h) IJP(c) TG ACC NR: AP6011496 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/007/0295/0298

AUTHOR: Kosarev, Ye. L.

ORG: Institute of Physics Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziches-

kikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Resolution of the spectrum of an open resonator with the aid of an echelette grating

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 7, 1966, 295-298

TOPIC TAGS: laser optics, diffraction grating, resonator, resonator Q

ABSTRACT: The authors report a method of thirming out the longitudinal wave-number spectrum of an open laser resonator so as to increase the stability of the generated oscillations. This method is based on the use of a reflecting diffraction grating of the echelette type as one of the reflecting mirrors of the open resonator. To this end, they investigated experimentally a resonator operating in the 8-mm band. The diffraction grating had ll elements and operated in the second order of the diffraction spectrum; the grating parameters were as follows: period order of the diffraction spectrum; the grating parameters were as follows: period 18.29 ± 0.02 mm, blaze angle 27°43° ± 2°, width of working face 15.72 ± 0.02 mm, and height of steps 8.52 ± 0.02 mm. The power reflection coefficient at  $\lambda = 8.52 \, \text{mm}$ 

Card 1/2
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS
Card 2/2 U.S. SUBM DATE: 16Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS

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#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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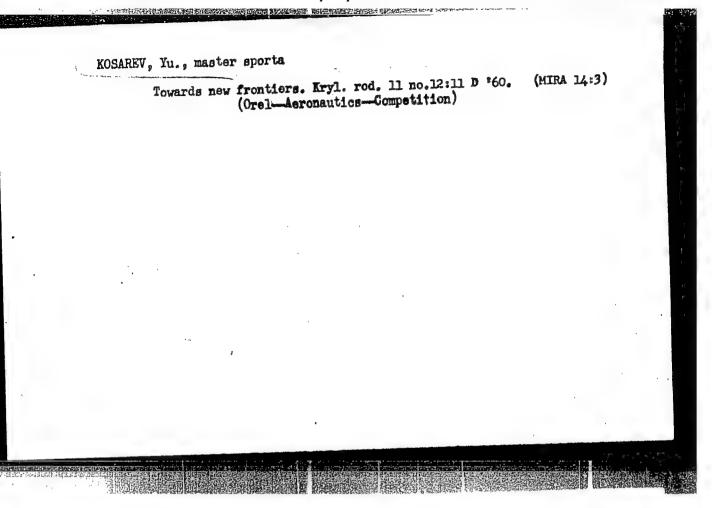
L 13350-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2SOURCE CODE: UR/3055/65/000/004/0190/0205 ACC NR: AT5027162 AUTHOR: Kosarev, Ye. L. ORG: none TITLE: Electron accelerator buncher 1965 SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskaya laboratoriya. Elektronika bol'shikh moshchnostey, no. 4, 1965, 190-205. TOPIC TAGS: electron accelerator, electron buncher, electron charge, charge density, RF field, resonator, electron capture ABSTRACT: The possibility of producing short relativistic electron clusters having high charge density is explored. Unlike in a klystron, the acceleration and bunching of the electrons traveling in a r-f field take place simultaneously. Electron bunching in a standing-wave accelerator is numerically investigated; the travel of electrons in a cylindrical Eon -mode resonator and in a double cylindrical resonator with an antiphase E dio (d)-mode is examined. The E dio (d)-mode bunching is estimated in which the electron cluster reaches 0.01 of the accelerating-field wavelength, the electrons being captured whose initial-phase interval is as high as 60°. The bunching takes place in the decelerating field, at the time of arrival of electrons in the resonator and also inside the resonator, after the diaphragm. The initial electron velocity, 1/2 Card

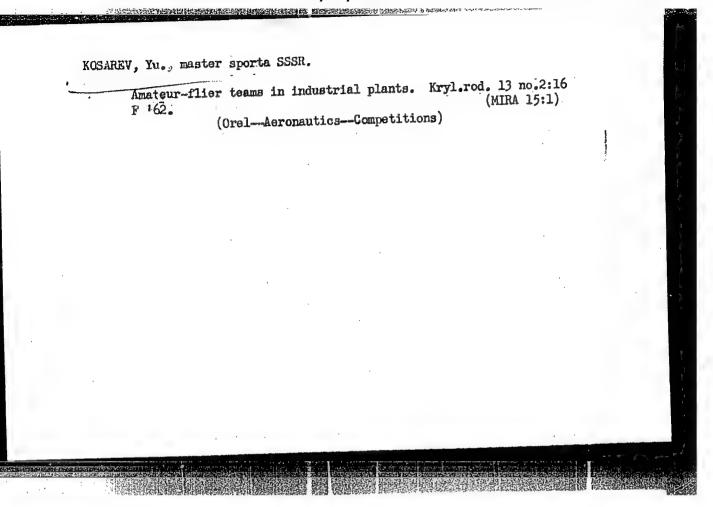
### L 13350-66

## ACC NR: AT5027162

field strength, resonator length, and diaphragm distance which correspond to the above bunching are found. The maximum accelerator current limited by the spacecharge disgregation is estimated. The bunching kinematics is not disturbed with pulse currents as high as 3 amp, which corresponds to 10° electrons per cluster. Such dense clusters can travel a distance roughly equal to one wavelength without noticeable deformation. With a 3-amp beam current and a 1.5-Mev electron energy, the required power is about 10 Mw at  $\lambda = 10$  cm; the accelerator efficiency will exceed 30%. "The author wishes to thank S. P. Kapitsa for a statement of the problem and direction of the work, and L. A. Vaynshteyn for a valuable discussion. Orig. art. has: 14 figures, 27 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20,09/ SUBM DATE: 0000062 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001





31027 \$/573/61/\\00/005/019/023 D201/D305

9,7100

AUTHOR: Kosarev, Yu. A.

TITLE:

Pulse-group generator

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Sbornik rabot po vomosam elektromekhaniki. no. 5, Moscow, 1961. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya

1 priborostroyeniye, 226 - 240

TEXT: In the present article the application is considered of the code ring principle to the design of a pulse group generator (PGG). The basic circuit of the PGG consists of a shift register with binary memory elements which store and whift information, and of a logic feedback which provides the required sequence of the register states. This sequence corresponds to the chosen code ring. The register goes into the next consecutive state by the code being shifted by one step from the front towards the end of the register and by 0 or 1 being introduced into the first circuit, 0 or 1 being the logic function of the preceeding register state. The computing and coding circuits use closed-loop coding sequences, whose choice Card 1/4

31027 \$/573/61/000/005/019/023 D201/D305

Pulse-group generator

together with functions of the logic circuit are given elsewhere. A.N. Radchenko (Ref. 5: Kand. diss. (Candidate's Thesis) L. 1956) A.N. Radchenko and V.I. Filippov (Ref. 4: Sb. rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki, no. 5, Iżd. AN SSSR, L. 1960). In designing a PGG, a code ring is used broken at any point or section of the ring. Three methods of PGG design and their analysis are given. The first method consists of a register, a logic feedback with "AND" and "NOT" gates, the feedback realizing the function  $\Psi = c + (a + b)\bar{c}d$ , the pulse generator and a commutator K. The second variant differs from the first by the fact that logic feedback makes the system undergo changes in a closed cycle. In this case the feedback circuit is simpler. Both are synchronized by a continuously operated pulse generator, with which the input pulse has to be synchronized as well. The third variant is, therefore, based on an asynchronous principle. It has no generator operating continuously. It consists of a register, a logic feedback cct for reproducing a coding sequence, another feedback cct for regeneration, a delay line, a single shot pulse generator of shift pulses and a commutating arrangement. In all cases the main element of a PGG is the shift Card 2/4

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Pulse-group generator

register. It may be designed around any binary storage devices. The commutator is the device, by which the initial code combination is introduced into the register. It may be manual (switch or button) or automatic. The logic circuits are designed e.g. by the method of computing or coding systems as described in Ref. 4(Op.cit.) making the feedback loop open. For this, from the total number of switching operations the state is excluded with a l in the last circuit. The problem becomes simpler if any already known function of a code ring is used. E.g. to obtain a PGG producing groups of 15 pulses, the 15 term code ring is used, described by the functions  $\psi_{15} = cd$ +  $c\overline{d}$  with the conditions of combination 0001 (or abcd) being excluded or  $\psi_{PGG}$  =  $(c\overline{d} + c\overline{d})(abc\overline{d})$  =  $c\overline{d}$  +  $(a + b)\overline{c}d$ . Various circuits for reproducing the above function are given, using both ferritediode and transistor configurations. The pulse generator has to produce two, shifted with respect to each others carrent pulses. The full cot diagram of a PGG with a maximum group of 127 pulses is given and a description of its operation is given. It produces pulses of  $\tau_{\rm s} \approx 300$  microsecond duration at a repetition frequency

Card 3/4

31027 S/573/61/000/005/019/023 D201/D305

Pulse-group generator

f ≈ 1000 c/s. The complete cct diagram of a synchronous PGG is also given and its operation again discussed. It is stated in conclusion that the proposed PGG circuits have a comparatively small number of elements and make it possible to solve not only the problems of pulse group generation but also of multiplication, binary code to number of pulses and angle conversion etc. There are 12 figures, and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc, [Abstractor's note: Ref. 1 is a translation into Russian of an English-language publication]. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R.W. Hamming, Bell Syst. Techn. J., Vol. 29, no. 2, 1960.

Card 4/4

L 00370-66 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5013572

UR/0000/64/000/000/0256/0264

AUTHOR: Kosarev, Yu. A. 44

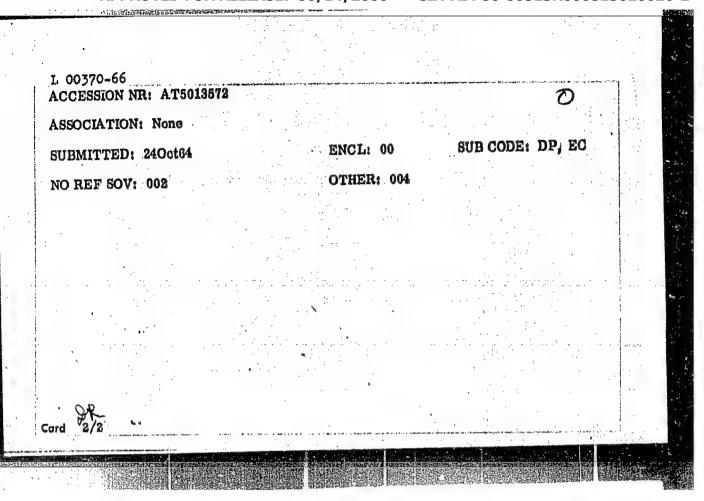
TITLE: The duplication of logic and switching circuits 160,47

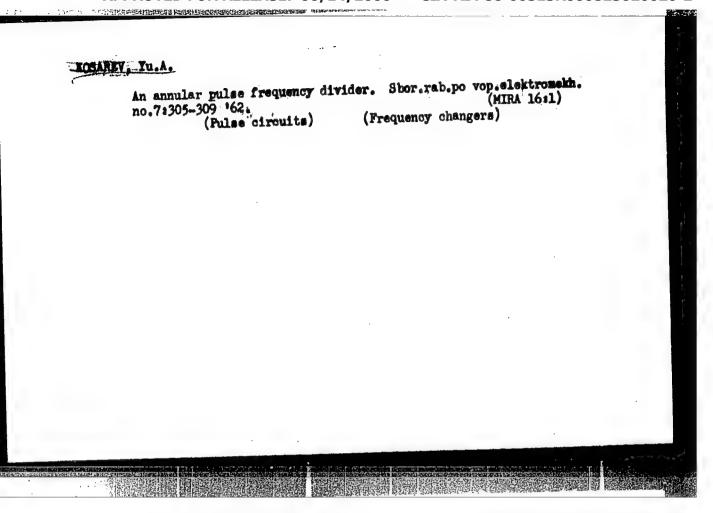
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki Avtomatika, telemekhanika i priborostroyeniye (Automatic control, remote control, and instrument manufacture). Moscow Izd-vo Nauka. 1964. 256-264

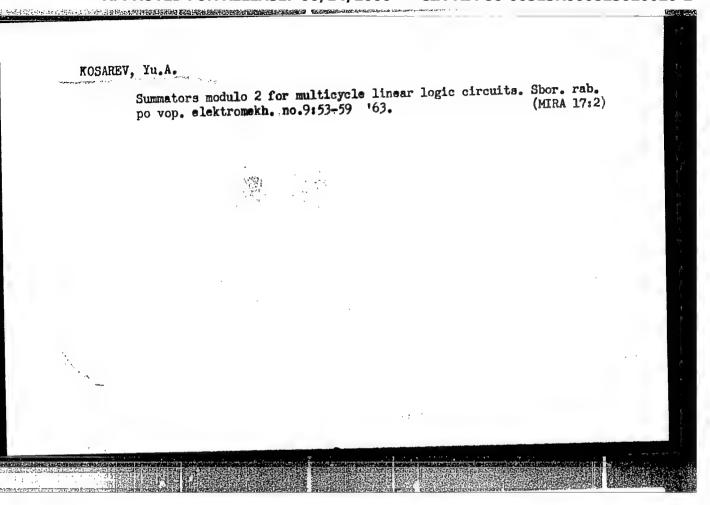
TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, computer circuit, system reliability, switching circuit, circuit reliability, circuit failure

ABSTRACT: The present author investigates a method for constant redundancy in computers, consisting of the use of series-parallel circuits as applied to transistorized switching and logic circuits. Transistors can cause errors of the "closed" or "open" type. The "closed" type failures can be prevented by connecting components in series while "open" errors are prevented by parallel combinations. The author emphasizes that, in general, one must choose a particular series-parallel circuit and then proceeds to investigate various cases of logic and switching circuits (causes of their breakdown and the necessary preventive measures). Orig. art. has: 26 formulas and 6 figures.

Card 1/2







L 05670-67 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6023254

SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/003/V077/V077

AUTHOR: Yevreinov, E. V.; Kosarev, Yu. G.

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. sistemy. Vyp. 17. Novosibirsk, 1965, 100-105

并为别是是他的**对 医性多性动脉形成形形形** 人名英格兰 医神经神经病 医神经 医视觉性神经病 医神经炎

TITLE: matrix p-language for the description of parallel algorithms

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 3V373

TOPIC TAGS: computer language, algorithm

TRANSLATION: A matrix language is introduced for describing systems of parallel algorithms. Simple and generalized operators are used as elements of the language. The generalized operators are sequences of several simple operators if 1) one and only one of the simples in it has an outside input, 2) only one operator is executed at each moment of time, 3) all simple operators will be executed in a finite number of steps after the operators having an outside input are executed. Established designations are used for some of the more frequently encountered operators. Several standard p-operators are considered. A logical circuit is defined for a p-algorithm as a matrix of the elements of the jth column of which are simple or general operators, or else "jump if not" operators, and the elements of the ith row are operators forming a train corresponding to the ith branch of the computations. Possible forms for the notation of the circuits of a p-algorithm in terms of a matrix language are described. It is observed

UDC: 681.142.001:51

Card 1/2

L 05670-67

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that logical circuits for p-algorithms can be recorded in the form of graphs in order to clarify the structure of the connections between branches of computations. The problem of multiplying two quadratic matrices is studied as an example of the recording of a p-algorithm in a p-language. Yu. U.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

### CIA-RDP86-00513R000825020020-2

L 3025-66 EWT(m)/EFF(c)/	SWP(j)/T RM	286/65/000/014/0078/0	1078
ACCESSION NR: AP5022010	44.52 678.	85 /	6 41
44,55	4465 L		B
AUTHOR: Petrov, K. A.; Yevdak	ov, V. P.; Bilevich, K. h.	, Radellelling	6
Kosarev, Yu. S.		ers Class 39, No. 1	72996
TITLE: A method for producing	organic phosphorus polyme		
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteni	iy i tovarnykh znakov, no.	14, 1965, 78	
1	The second second second	hips promate	
TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphore	us compound, polymer, phos	Morous acra	
TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphore ABSTRACT: This Author's Cert phorus polymers based on amide lection of raw materials is possecond component for polymeric	ificate introduces a methodes of phosphorous and phosphorous and phospovided by using dihydroxy	d for producing organ	ic phos- er se- ths
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certiphorus polymers based on amide	ificate introduces a methodes of phosphorous and phosphorous and phospovided by using dihydroxy	d for producing organ phonous acids. A wid l-containing aryls as	the
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certiphorus polymers based on amidlection of raw materials is pisecond component for polymeric	ificate introduces a methodes of phosphorous and phosphorous and phospovided by using dihydroxy	d for producing organ	the
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certiphorus polymers based on amide lection of raw materials is presecond component for polymerical ASSOCIATION: none SUBMITTED: 310ct61	ificate introduces a methodes of phosphorous and phosphorous and phosprovided by using dihydroxy zation.	d for producing organ phonous acids. A wid l-containing aryls as	the
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certiphorus polymers based on amidelection of raw materials is posecond component for polymericals.  ASSOCIATION: none	ificate introduces a methodes of phosphorous and phosphorous and phosphorous and phosphorous at interest of the control of the	d for producing organ phonous acids. A wid l-containing aryls as	the

PETROV, K.A.; YEVDAKOV, V.P.; BILEVICH, K.A.; KOSAREV, Yu.S.

Properties of phosphorus acid amides. Part 2: Phenolysis, alcoholysis, and hydrolysis of amidophosphonites. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 nc.6:1974-1977 (MIRA 15:6)

Je 162. (Phosphonamidous acid)

KOSAREVA. A.A. (Leningrad, 22, ul. Rentgena, d.2-u, kv.7)

Histochemical study on cholinesterase activity in the superior cervical ganglia in cats. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 36 no.4:23-27 Ap '59 vical ganglia in cats. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 36 no.4:23-27 Ap '59 (MIBA 12:7)

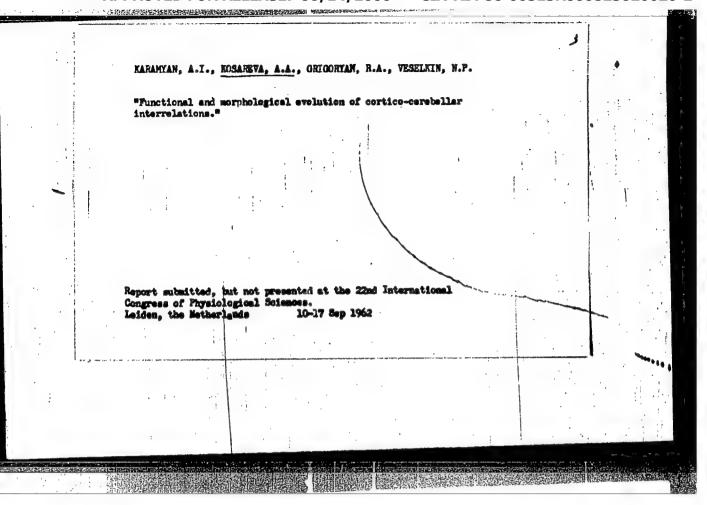
1. Laboratoriya patomerfologii (zav. - prof. G. A. Merkulov) Leningradskogo Veseoyusnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-khimicheskogo instituta.

(GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, metab.

superior cervical ganglia, cholinesterase activity (Bus))

(CHOLININSTERASE).

in superior cervical ganglia (Rus))



# KOSAREVA, A. A. (Loningrad)

Postmortem cerebral changes in laboratory animals. Arkh. pat. no.6:66-72 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz laboratorii sravnitel'noy fiziologii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. A. I. Karamyan) Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I. M. Sechenova AN SSSR i laboratorii patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. Yu. M. Zhabotinskiy) otdela patologicheskoy anatomii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

(BRAIN) (AUTOPSY)

MOCHALOVA, T.P.; GAGANOVA, V.I., planochnitsa, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KOSAREVA, A.L., tkachikha, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR; LAZARENKO, Ye.S., tkachikha, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta BSSR,

As told by the participants of the All-Union Conference on Industries and Construction and of the All-Union Conference of the Industries and Construction and of the All-Union Conference on the Industries and Construction and of the All-Union Conference on Industries and Construction and of the All-Union Conference on Industries and Conference of the Industries and Conference of Industries Industries

1. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii Ivanovskogo melanzhevogo kombinata (for Mochalova). 2. Vyshnevolotskiy khlopchatobumazhnyy kombinat (for Gaganova). 3. Fabrika "Shuyskiy proletariy" (for kombinat (for Lazarenko). Kosareva). 4. Minskiy tonkosukonnyy kombinat (for Lazarenko). (Textile industry-Labor productivity) (Communist Party of the Soviet Union-Party work)

KOSAREVA, A. N., Cand of Med Sci — (diss) "Complications During Ray and Operational-Ray Methods of Treating Cancer of the Vaginia," Leningrad, 1959, 16 pp (Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology) (KL, 2-60, 116)

Mesodermal tumor of the body of the uterus originating ten years after radiotherapy of utero-cervical cancer. Vop. onk. 9 no.7293-95 \*63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdela (zav. = starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik K.A.Favlov) i ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. = prof. V.P.Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. = deystvitel\*nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

NEMKOVSKIY, B.B.; MICHUROV, B.T.; KOSAREVA, A.N.

Some data concerning the condition of water supply, sewers and industrial waste water purification at enterprises of the Western Ural Economic Region. Nauch. trudy PermNIUI no.5:144-149 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

### BERMAN, N.A.; KOSAREVA, A.N.

Cancer of the female wrethra; according to data of the institute of Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U. S. S. R. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:66-71 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) i nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik K.A.Pavlov) Instituta orkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

KOSAREVA, A.N. (Leningrad, ul. Khalturina, d.31, kv.17)

Immediate and late results in surgical therapy of cervical cancer.
Vop.onk. 5 no.7:71-77 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Is Institute onkologii ANN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

(HYSTERECTOMI - statistics)

#### KOSAREVA, A.N.

Harly complications in radiation therapy of cancer of the cervix uteri. Vop.onk. 5 no.8:202-208 159.

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtora: Leningrad, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, d. 3/5, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR, (CERVII UTERI neoplasms)

(RADIOTHERAPI compl.)

# KOSAREVA, A. N.

Immediate results of Thio-TEPA treatment of patients with cancer of the female genitalia. Vop. onk. 7 no.7:94-99 (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Leningradskogo gorodskogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavn. wrach - V. A. Filippov)

> (THIO\_TEPA) (GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE-CANCER)

SOMOVA, A.G.; GERASYUK, L.G.; AYANAS'YEVA, M.K.; SILAKOVA, Ye.Ya.;
AZAROVA, A.G.; AIABIYA, I.I.; KOSAREVA, A.V.; SOLOV'EVA, A.V.;
KRASNOVA, N.V.

Problem of endemic rat typhus on the Black Sea coast. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.2:51-56 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu usuchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
Ministerstva sdravookhraneniya SSSR i portovych protivochumnykh
laboratoriy v Odesse, Batumi i Movorossiyske.

(TYPHUS MURINE epidemiol.)

(TYPHUS veterinary)

(RATS diseases)

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825020020-2

KOSAREVA, K.A., inzh.; KRYICV, V.P., inzh.

Locomorive wheel flange lubricetors. Trudy VNITI no.19:152158 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

DENICOV, F.P.; DUYSEBAYET, A.; KOSAREVA, K.J.; MERENACA, F.A. Arguing and amongy distributions of \$0.8 result marlet in the \$20 ry,n) \$28 remarkson. Well, the 2 results2-85 Th 145. (MIRA 18:8) I. Flatth skiy institut im. P.N. Febedava AN SSSR.

#### 33092

s/638/61/001/00**0/**015/056 B101/B102

24.6300 AUTHORS:

Denisov, F. P., Kosareva, K. V., Cherenkov, P. A.

TITLE:

Mechanism of emission of nuclear fragments

SOURCE:

Tashkentskay konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu: atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy. v. 1. Tashkent, 1961, 117-126

TEXT: A mechanism of the separation of a fragment from the nucleus in the process of a nucleonic cascade is suggested. The nucleus is assumed to be structured and to contain nucleon groups connected with the nuclear residue by few nucleons. In the nucleonic cascade these binding nucleons can be knocked out, and the fragment is emitted. The probability of fragment separation from the nucleus is given by

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# APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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Mechanism of emission of nuclear ...

 $P(n_1, n_2, n_3, N_1, N_2, N_3, P_1, P_2, P_2) =$  $= \frac{(1+a)n!}{n_1! \, n_2! \, n_3!} \, P_1^{n_1}(n) \left[ 1 - \frac{n_1-1}{2N_1} \right]^{n_1} \prod_{i=1}^{N_2} P_2(n) \left[ P_2(n) - \frac{n_1-1}{2N_2} \right]^{n_1} \, P_2(n) \left[ P_2(n) - \frac{n_1-1}{2N_2} \right]^{n_2} \, P_2(n) \left[ P_2(n)$ (1) $-\sum_{k=1}^{l} p(k_{2}, n) P_{3}^{n_{2}}(n) \left[1 - \frac{n_{2} - 1}{2N_{3}}\right]^{n_{1}} \left[1 - \frac{n - 1}{2N}\right]^{-n}.$ 

N<sub>1</sub> is the number of nucleons in the fragment, N<sub>2</sub> is the number of nucleons binding the fragment to the nucleus,  $N_3$  is the number of the remaining nuclear nucleons.  $n_1$ ,  $n_2 = N_2$ , and  $n_3$  are the numbers of nucleons knocked out of the fragment, from the bonds, and from the nucleus, respectively.  $P_m(n) = N_m p_m(n) = \sum_{i_m} p(i_m,n)/n$ , where  $p(i_m,n)$  is Card 2/85

33092 \$/638/61/001/000/015/056 B101/B102

Mechanism of emission of nuclear ...

the probability of the nucleon  $i_m$  being knocked out in a cascade during which n nucleons are knocked out of the nucleus  $(n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3)$ , and m = 1, 2, 3. The correction coefficient  $\alpha$  is negligibly small. The experiments were conducted at 660 MeV with target nuclei of N = 95,  $R = 3 \cdot 10^{-13}$  cm. 15 cascades with 5 - 15 knocked-out nucleons were examined. A rise at  $\theta = 180^{\circ}$  and a dip at  $\theta = 0^{\circ}$  are characteristic of the reduced probability. The capture of a fragment by a nucleus is examined on the basis of drop models: assumption of a bond between fragment and nucleus (variant A); assumption of the fragment forming a surface wave on the nucleus (variant B). The probability,  $P_2(p_{10}, \vec{P}_2)$ , of the emission of a fragment drops with an increase of  $\theta$  (Fig. 4). The model provides good agreement with the experiment regarding angular distribution and energy spectrum of the fragments with an energy near the Coulomb barrier, but does not explain the emission of fragments with higher energies. The N(Z) distribution of the emitted fragments calculated from Eq. (1), provides agreement with the experiment, excepting Card  $3/\delta_{1}$ 

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Mechanism of emission of nuclear ...

Z\stack (Fig. 8). The total fragmentation cross section was calculated from  $\sigma_f = \sum_{N_1 = n_r} \nu(N_1) P(N_1, N_2, n_r) \sigma(n_r) \cdot \nu(N_1)$  is the number of  $N_1$  fragments coexisting in the nucleus;  $P(N_1, N_2, n_r)$  is the probability for the emission of an  $N_1$  fragment with  $N_2$  bonds in an  $n_r$  radiant star;  $\sigma(n_r)$  is the effective cross section for the formation of an  $n_r$  pronged star. The calculation of  $\nu(N_1)$  yields good agreement with experiment at  $N_2 \leqslant 2$  and  $N_1 = 10 - 12$ . It is concluded that the cascade model will provide further data on the steric structure of the nucleus. O. V. Lozhkin and N. A. Perfilov (ZhETF, 1956, 31, 913) are mentioned. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 19 references: 8 Soviet and 11 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Nakagawa S. et al., Journ. of Phys. Soc. Japan, 12, 7, 747, 1957; Goldsack S. I. et al., Thil. Mag., 2, 14, 149, 1957; Metropolis N. et al., Phys. Rev., 110, 185, 1958; Hofstadter R., Phys. Rev., 28, 214, 1956.

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39111<sub>1</sub> s/058/62/000/006/015/136 A061/A101

AUTHORS:

Denisov, F. P., Kosareva, K. V., Cherenkov, P. A.

TITLE:

The mechanism of nuclear fragment emission

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 50, abstract 6B354 ("Tr. Tashkentsk, konferentsii po mirn, ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii, 1959. T. I". Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 117 - 126)

The emission of light nuclei with  $Z \gg 3$  (fragmentation) is observed on bombardment of nuclei by high-energy particles. The angular fragment distributions display considerable anisotropy, the fragment being prevalently emitted in the direction of motion of the primary particle. When the fragment charge is changed from 4 to 10, the probability of fragment emission is reduced by  $\sim$  20 times. The energy spectra of the fragments display a maximum in the energy range of Coulomb repulsion and are little dependent on the energy of the incident particle. The phenomenon of fragmentation is not explained sat sfactorily by the models of evaporation and of the direct knocking out of the fragments. A model is suggested for the rough explanation of some main characteristics of

Card 1/2

S/058/62/000/006/015/136 A061/A101

The mechanism of nuclear fragment emission

fragmentation. According to this model, the nucleus includes spatially correlated groups of nucleons which are linked to the main nucleus by a small number (say, two) of nucleons. As the nucleonic cascade produced by the primary fast particle develops in the nucleus, the linking nucleons can be knocked out and the given group is separated from the nucleus. The Coulomb forces will tend to remove the group from the residual nucleus, and if it is not recaptured by the nucleus, it escapes in the form of a fragment. Calculations based on this model, regardless of their approximate character, provide a good explanation for a number of characteristics of fragmentation, such as the probability of fragment emission in the n-ray star, the full cross section of fragmentation, its dependence on energy, the probability of emission of two fragments, and others.

L. Landsberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

s/903/62/000/000/032/044 B102/B234

AUTHORS:

Denisov, F. P., Kosareys, K. V., Tel'nov, Yu. Ya.,

Cherenkov, P. A.

TITLE: Angular distribution and energy spectrum of the C11 nuclei of

the C12(x,n)C11 reaction

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktali pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by

A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 474-478

TEXT: In view of the lack of data on the C<sup>12</sup> photonuclear reaction at gamma energies above 25 MeV the authors measured the energy and angular distributions of the C<sup>11</sup><sub>6</sub> recoil nuclei of such reactions induced by gammas with E<sub>Mmax</sub> = 260 MeV. The recoil nuclei were recorded with the help of a method described in PTE, 3, 34, 1957 which is free from the disadvantages of the usual methods operating with cloud or bubble chambers or counters. The measurements were made with the FIAN synchrotron bremsstrahlung and a polystyrene film as target, collecting and control films used for recording Card 1/2

Angular dis ribution and energy s/903/62/000/000/032/044 and or determining the background. The recoil nuclei were identified according to their 20.2-min \$ activity. Corrections were made for selfabsorption and decay. The C<sup>11</sup> yield was measured at the angles 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 135 and 1500 to the g-ray at air pressures of 0, 1.7, 3.4, 4.7, and 9.5 mm Hg, what was in correspondence to C11 energies above 0.05, 0.28, 0.44 and 1.7 Mev. The recoil nucleus angular distribution measured was compared against theoretical curves calculated with different parameters for  $v(\theta') = 1 + \alpha \sin^2 \theta'$ , a distribution satisfied both by quasideuteron and direct-photoeffect models. Agreement is best when the  $C^{11}$  nucleus is assumed in the ground state and a = 2. The C11 yield at E>0.3 Mev amounts to 30% of the total  $C^{11}$  yield, that with E > 1.7 Kev amounts to only  $3\pm2\%$ . disagraes with the calculations made by Barber et al. (Phys. Rev. 98, 75, 1951) but is, in its conclusions, in close agreement with results obtained by Bogdankevich et al. (ZhETF, 31, 3(9), 405, 1956). There is 1 figure. ASS CCIATION: Institut fiziki im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebeder AS USSR) Card 2/2

KRIVCHENKOVA, Lyusya; TYURINA, Lera; KOSTIKOVA, Lida; KOSAREYA, Lida; RUMYANTSEV, Andryusha; CHIZHIKOVA, Lida; GOLEN SHIN, Petya

Blooming gladioli in May. IUn. nat. no.5:11 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Shkola No.538, Moskva.

(Gladiolus)

IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.I.; KOSANEVA, L.A.; SEVAST VANOVA, G.V.;
ETGENSOH, A.S.

Grading crude oils of Bashkiria and Tataria. Trudy BashNII
(NIRA 12:6)

(Patroleum-Analysis)

EYGENSON, A.S.; IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.L.; KOSAREVA, L.A.; SEYAST'YANOVA, G.V.

New refining methods for high sulfur-bearing crudes of Bashkiria.

Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:3-18 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Bashkiria—Petroleum—Refining)

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SOV/58-59-4-9315

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 272 - 273 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Mendakov, N., Kosareva, L.S.

TITLE:

Photoluminescence of CuBr-Cu Sublimate-Phosphor

PERIODICAL:

Uch. zap. Kazakhsk. un-ta, 1957, Vol 30, pp 48 - 50

ABSTRACT:

A CuBr-Cu sublimate-phosphor was prepared by the method of multiple vacuum distillation of a CuBr salt on to the walls of a quartz test tube. In the process a part of the CuBr molecules broke up and the liberated Br was removed by evacuation. In this manner a stoichiometric excess of copper was separated out in the CuBr film. At +20°C the sublimated CuBr-Cu films do not fluoresce under ultraviolet light  $(\lambda = 3,650 \text{ Å})$ . At -183°C they give rise to a bright violet luminescence which changes into red and gradually dies down with increasing temperature. The emission spectrum consists of a single band with a maximum at 6,520 Å and an abruptly cut-off long-wave edge. Phosphorescence is not observed. Oxygen has no appreciable effect on the luminescence of the film. The formation of the CuBr-Cu sublimate-phosphor is optically characterized by the emergence of absorption bands with  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 3,900$  Å and 4,120 Å

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825020020-2"

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Reaction of 2-Amino Ethanol with Phenol and Organic Acids by Physicochemical Analysis." Cand Chem Sci, Rostov-na-Domi U, Rostov, 1954.

Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 14, Jul 54

SO: SUM No. 350, 25 Jan 1955

DIONIS'YEV, D. Ye.; KOSARBVA, M.G.

Interaction of ethanolamine with phenol, o-and J-chlorophenol. Zhur.
ob.khim.25 no.6:1179-1182 Je '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Rostovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Ethanol)

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<del>W</del>	12378* (Russian.) Interaction of Ethanolamine With Distomic Phenols. O vzatmodetavti etamolamina a dvukitatomnymi tenolami. D. E. Dionis'ev and M. G. Kosareva.  Zhural Obshchet Krimas, v. 20, no. 4, Apr. 1986, p. 1986.  Physical and electrical properties of binary systems of ethanolamine with pyrocatechol, resorcinal, and hydroquinone. The latter three isomers form equimolar compounds with othanolamine.	4000
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#### KOSAREVA, N.A.

Parasite fauna of bream in reservoirs of the Volga-Don Canal. Trudy sov. Ikht.kom. no.9:129-133 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Stalingradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. (Volga-Don Canal region--Parasites) (Parasites---Bream)

# KOSAREVA N.A.

Effect of Ligula infestations on the body condition and fat content of cyprinoid fishes. Izv. AN Arm. Biol. nauki 14 no.2:105-109 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Stalingradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.S.Serafimovicha. (CESTODA) (PARASITES—CARP) (FAT)

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825020020-2

KUBANTSEV, B.S.; KOSAREVA, N.A.

Mev data on the distribution and abundance of some animal species in the Volga-Den interfluve of Volgograd Province.
Uch. zap. Volg. gos. ped. inst. no.16:90-98 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra soolegii Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

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KOSAREVA, N.A.

Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism in cyprinoid fishes infested by Ligula and Digramma. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.2:510-512 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

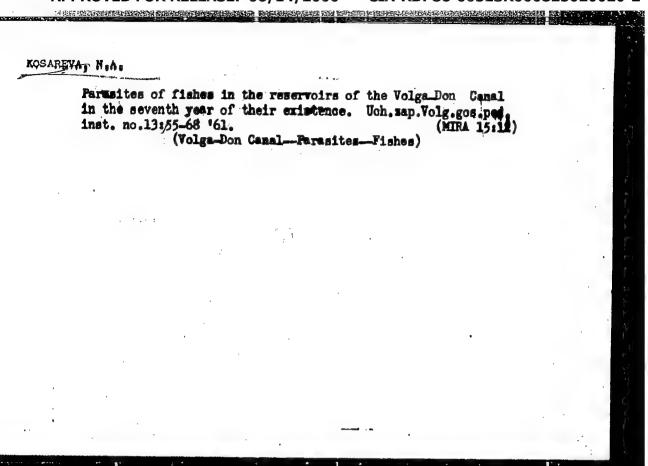
1. Stalingradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.S. Serafimovicha. Predstavleno akademikom K.I. Skryabinym.
(Cestoda) (Parasites—Carp) (Carbohydrate metabolism)

KUBANTSEV, Boris Sergeyevich, kand. biol. nauk; UVAROVA, Vera Yakovlevna; KOSAREVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; ANDRIANOV, A.G., red.; IZHBOLDINA, S.I., tekhn. red.

[Animal kingdom of Volgograd Province; terrestrial vertebrates]

Zhivotnyi mir Volgogradskoi oblasti; nazemnye pozvonochnye
zhivotnye. Pod nauchnoi red. B.S.Kubantseva. Volgograd, Volgogradskoe knishnoe izd-vo, 1962. 191 p. (MIRA 16:4)

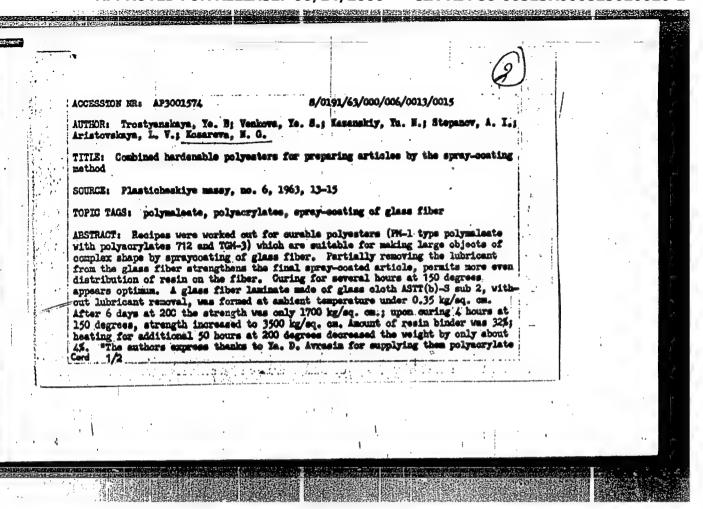
(Volgograd Province—Vertebrates)



MARKOV, G.S.; KOSAREVA, N.A.

Regular separate and joint occurrence of the components in the parasite associations of fishes. Zool.shur. 41 no.10: 1477-1487 0 °62. (MRA 15:12)

1. Pedagogical Institute of Volgograd.
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TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B.; VENKOVA, Ye.S.; KAZANSKIY, Yu.N.; STEPANOV, A.I.; ARISTOVSKAYA, L.V.; KOSAREVA, N.G.

Combined setting of polyesters for the preparation of articles by the directed fiber preform process. Plast. massy no.6:13-15 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

Evening on the topic \*Do you know house plants\*? Biol. v shkole no.3:
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l. Novosibirskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(House plants)

YECCROVA, I.G. (Moskva); SAKHIVEV, A.S. (Moskva); BASSEL', A.B. (Moskva);
KCSAREVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Using bag-type filters to trap finely dispersed metal particles from aerosols. Porosh. met. 5 no.9:104-109 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825020020-2

RODIONOVA, N.V.; K(SAREVA, O.M.; PESTRIKOV, S.V.

Analyzing a catalyst for the oxidation of butylenes to methylethyl ketone. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:149-155 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825020020-2

KOSAREVA, T.

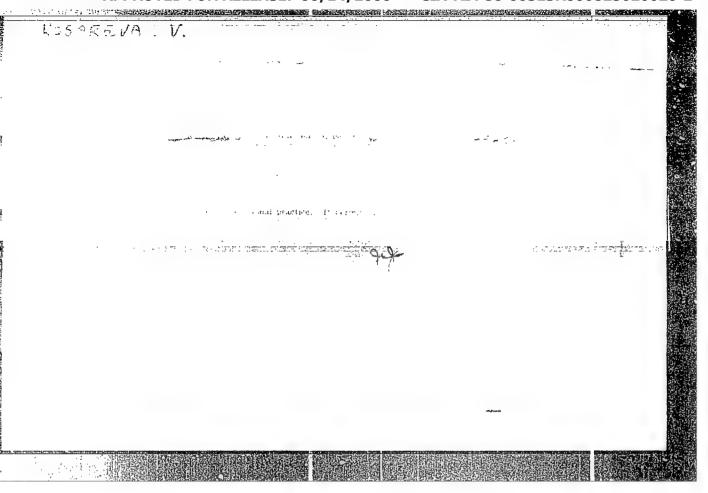
General considerations of technological tests, p. 92. (Revista, Minelor, Vol. 8, No. 2, Feb. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania)

, SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

KOSAREVA, T., ing. geol.; BERGHES, St., geol.

General considerations on the paleogeography and metallogenesis of the Poiana Rusca Massif. Rev min 14 no.10:449-453 0 '63.

Observations on the distribution and genesis of the iron ores from Iazuri. Rev min 13 no.9:423-426 S '62.



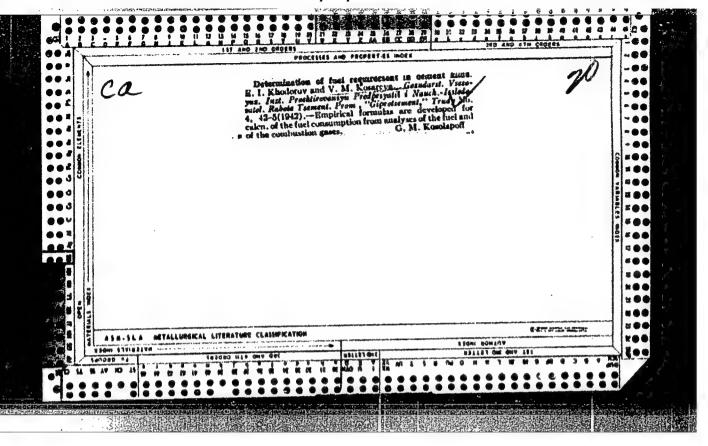
FRANCHUK, V. I.; KOSAREVA, V. F.

Development of the production of hydrogen peroxide. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. no.12:79-81 62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Hydrogen peroxide)

KOSAREVA, V.K., Cand Agr Sci — (diss) "Effect of a liquid preparation of silicate bacteria on the yield of corn under conditions of the south disthe Ukraine." Odessa, 1959, 15 pp (Min of Agr UkSSR. Odessa Agr Inst) 150 copies (KL, 34-59, 115)

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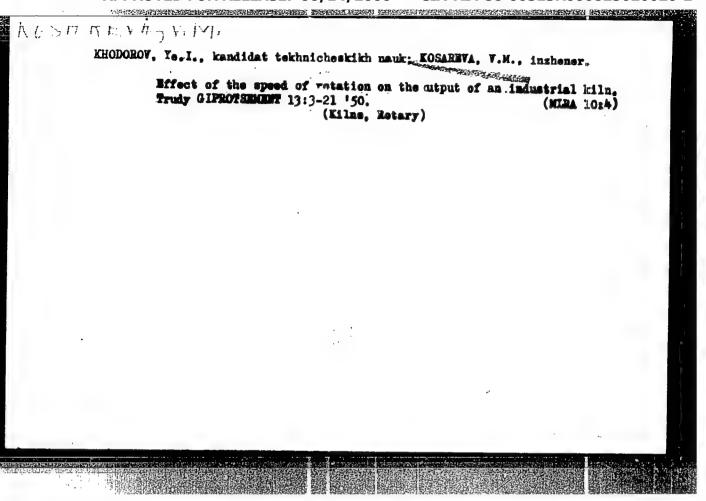
KOSAREVA, V. M.

KOSAREVA. V. M. - insh.

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti

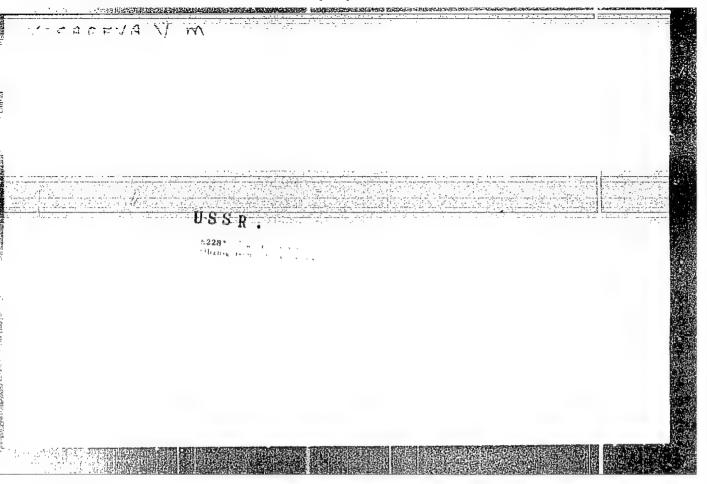
OPREDELENIYE OPTIMAL'NOOO REZHIMA SUSHKI I SZHIGANIYA GORUCHIKH SLANTSEV VO VRASHCHAYUSHCHIKHSYA PECHAKH Page 109

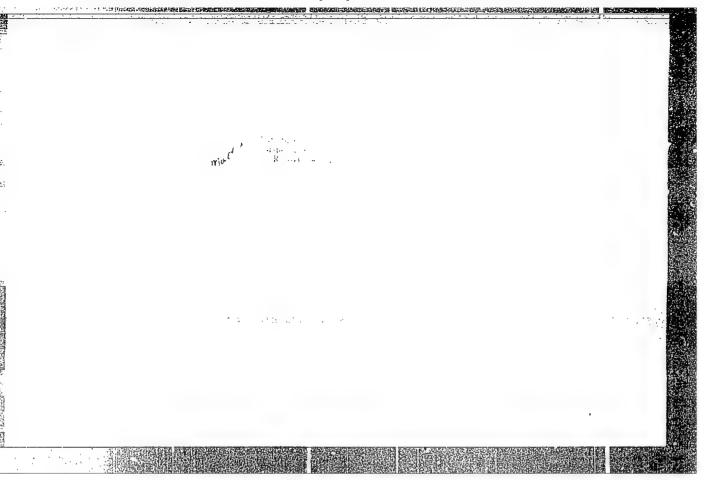
SO: Collection of Amotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950, Mosdow, 1951



KHODOROV, Ye, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOSAREVA, V.M., inzhener.

Answer to comrades A. Manovian and V. Kalinichenko. TSement 19 no.3:30(MIEA 6:6)
(Cement kilns) (Manovian, A.) (Kalinichenko, V.)





ANSELM. M.; KHODOROY, Te.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;

KOSAHYA I.M., nauchayy redaktor; TYUTYUNIK, M.S., redaktor;

LYUDKOYSKYA, H.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Shaft kilns] Shakhtania pech'. [Ferevod.] Pod red. B.I.Khodorova;

Noskva, Gos. ind-vo lit-ry po stroit; materialam. Pts.1 and 2.

1956. 137 p.

(Cement kilns)

KHODOROV, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOSARWA, V.M., inshener.

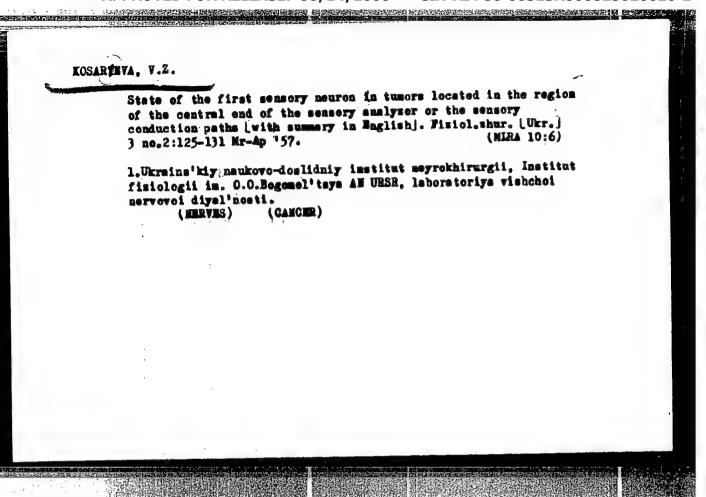
Using shiet coke in ebtaining cement clinker. Trudy GIPROTSDEET 19: 67-83 '56. (Geke) (Gement)

### KOSARKVA, V.Z.

The sensory terminals of human spinal cord ganglia. Fiziol.zhur. (Ukr.) 1 no.1:115-119 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Ukrains'kiy naukovo-doslidniy institut neyrokhirurgii i Institut fiziologii imeni akademika 0.0.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR, Laboratoriya vishchoi nervovoi diyal'nosti.

(SPINAL COMD)



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Kiev, 1958. 14 pp (Kiev Order of Labor Red Benner Red Inst im Acad

A.A. Bogomolets), 200 copies (KL, 25-58, 119)

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VEHESTERN, T.N.; LISOVSKAYA, N.P.; MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.;
SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; BAYEV, A.A., zam. glav.
red.; VETROVA, I.B., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Fifth International Congress of Biochemistry]
Trudy V Mezhdunarodnogo biokhimicheskogo kongressa. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk SSSR. [Vol.11. Sectional reports; sections 14-28]Referaty sektsionnykh soobshchenii; sektsii 14-28. 1962. 581 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. International Congress of Biochemistry. 5th, Moscow, 1961.

(BIOCHEMISTRY—CONGRESSES)

LITVIN, F.F. Prinimali uchastiye: MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; BAYEV, A.A., zam. glav. red.; KRASNOVSKIY, A.A., red. tema; VEIROVA, I.B., red. ind-va; DOROKHIKA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Mechanism of photosynthesis; symposium VI]Mekhanizm fotosinteza; simpozium VI. Predsedateli: Kh.Tamia (IAponiia), A.A.Krasnovskii (SSSR). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 386 p. (Its: Trudy) (MIRA 16:1)

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USPENSKAYA, Zh.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; BAYEV, A.A., zam. glav. red.; KRETOVICH, V.L., red. toma; VETROVA, I.B., red. izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Biochemical principles in the technology of the food industries; Symposium VIII]Biokhimicheskie osnovy tekhnologii pishchevykh proizvodstv; Simpozium VIII. 1962. 342 p. (Its Trudy) (MTRA 15:12)

- 1. International Congress of Biochemistry. 5th, Moscow, 1961. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kretovich). (BIOCHEMISTRY -- CONGRESSES) (FOOD RESEARCH)

TATARSKAYA, R.I. Prinimali uchastiye: MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; ENGEL'GARD, V.A., akademik, red. toma; VETROVA, I.B., red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhm. red.

[Biological structues and functions at the molecular level; symposium 1]Biologicheskie struktury i funktsii na molekuliarnom urovne; simpozium I. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1962. 298 p. (Its: Trudy) (MIRA 15:12)

1. International Congress of biochemistry. 5th, Moscow, 1961.
(BIOCHEMISTRY—CONGRESSES)

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